



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. VI.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD, OCTOBER 9. 1844.

No. 21

[From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society.]

INSECTS

INJURIOUS TO THE FARMER & GARDENER.

A SERIES OF ESSAYS, BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

(Concluded.)

Nearly all domestic animals, and many wild ones, are subject to the attacks of several varieties of gad-flies, of which the *Oestrus bovis*, or ox gad-fly, is the most common, as well as injurious. This fly somewhat resembles a small bumble bee, dark brown color, brown wings, and rounded pointed abdomen. The ovipositor consists of four parts, that slide into each other like the points of a telescope. Selecting the victim of attack, which is usually a young beast in good condition, the fly alights on its back, generally a little on one side, and with its ovipositor speedily deposits an egg beneath the skin; from the fright and terror of the animal, the operation must be painful, and it is probable some acrid or irritating material is injected at the same time with the egg. A small swelling, called a warble or wormal in Europe, soon appears, and if examined is found to contain a small white worm. This grub lives in the fatty or cellular tissue, forming a kind of burrow partially filled with pus, and furnished with an opening to admit air or the escape of useless matter. The egg is laid usually in August, and the grub remains until June, when it leaves the animal and escapes to the earth, in which it passes the pupa state, emerging in a month or six weeks a perfect insect. The reindeer, red-deer, goat, rabbit, &c. all have their particular gad-flies or warbles; and a few years since we killed a common black squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) that had an enormous warble on his neck, from which we cut a proportionally large grub. Too little attention is commonly paid by farmers to this insect; for, though after the egg is once laid, the grub appears to give but little uneasiness to the animal, yet the fright and uneasiness a single fly will occasion a whole herd, day after day, should induce the farmer to do all in his power to check their increase; besides, though the hole made by the bot will apparently close, every tanner is aware that such places are never as firm and sound, as is the hide in other parts. By passing the hand over the back of an ox or cow, the presence of the worm is detected by the tumour at once. It is easy to destroy the grub at this time, the pressure of the thumb and finger will effect it, or a few drops of spirits of turpentine poured into the opening, after having first forced out by pressure what pus it may contain, will kill it. If the larvæ has obtained a considerable size, it will be better to extract it, which is easily done, by slightly enlarging the orifice with a sharp pointed knife, and squeezing out the grub.

Contrary to what might naturally be expected from its uncleanly habits, the hog suffers less, perhaps, from the attacks of insects than any other of our domesticated animals. The most dangerous enemies to which he is subject are two species of *Entozoa*, one of which causes the disease called in swine the measles; and the other that peculiar weakness of the spine, causing the animal to drag its hinder parts along, and which is now known to be produced by the kidney worm. The first is a *Cystocercus*, the last a *Filaria*. Swine in warm climates more frequently suffer from these insects than in colder ones, yet these diseases occasionally show themselves every where. In the Tennessee Agriculturist, vol. ii. page 38, may be found an account of the kidney worm from the pen of Dr. Martin, of Ky., well known as a successful breeder of swine, and a careful observer. Of a hog attacked with this disease, he says, "When killed there were probably more than a hundred worms in the kidney, and dispersed

through the leaf fat, which was very much discolored near the kidney, from the escape of urine into it. The worms were generally about the size of a common pin; the largest I saw was as large as a No. 1 sewing needle. The kidneys were almost consumed, and the worms could be easily traced in the fat, by leaving a track as if a buck-shot had passed—where not discolored by the urine, of a whiter color than the surrounding fat." Doses of spirits of turpentine and tar, according to Dr. M., have the power to destroy the kidney worm; a pint of tar and a spoonful of turpentine at a time. Some have been cured by giving them twenty grains of arsenic or ratsbane. A writer in the Southern Cultivator asserts that a free use of copperas, dissolved in water, and mixed with meal so as to form a dough, is an effectual cure. One ounce a day is sufficient for a dose, and some six or eight may be necessary for a cure.

We believe that if farmers would allow each of their hogs a handful of salt and ashes with their food once or twice a week, and a handful of sulphur once a fortnight, their swine would be neither troubled with measles, kidney, or intestinal worms; certainly we have had none of these, or similar diseases among our swine, since we adopted a course in the main similar to the one recommended.

The various species of lice, the *Pediculi*, hold a prominent place among the insects that prey upon and injure domestic animals. According to Kollar, &c. all kinds of animals, either in the skin, hair, wool, or feathers, have under certain circumstances some species of this insect, and some more than one at the same time. When found in great numbers, the irritation they cause is excessive. The animal becomes restless, poor, diseased in many ways; and, unless relieved in some way, perishes. Sometimes they produce the disease called by physiologists *Phthiriasis*, which is dreaded by every farmer who may have seen it among his animals. As the lice multiply in number, "horses bite themselves and each other, their manes and tails fall off—the hair of the head and neck fall off cattle; and the wool from the whole body of the sheep." They swarm in every part of swine, and Vibourg declares they gnaw into the skin, muscles, &c. so that they come out of the nose, mouth, eyes, and even with the excrements. The first thing to be done, when stock from any cause become infested with lice, is to remove the diseased ones from the healthy as soon as possible. If the latter are then kept clean, frequently curried, and well fed, they will usually escape. Cleanliness of all kinds is indispensable where it is wished to free animals from this pest. The diseased animals may be first washed in soap suds—when dry, carefully curried, an operation to be repeated once or twice a day; and these measures, taken in connexion with the open air, either in pasture or yards, may render other measures unnecessary. But should the lice remain, recourse must be had to some lotion, salve, or wash, that will kill them. One of the most common remedies is the common mercurial ointment of the shops, *unguentum*, rubbed on the skin around the neck, or in such places that the animal cannot reach it with its tongue. Lice are rambling creatures, and this application usually kills them soon. Washing animals with the decoction of tobacco will destroy lice; but made too strong, or applied unskillfully, it will also kill the animal. If the decoction is made in a strong lye, it is said to be more effectual. We have known a decoction of the common black hellebore of the swamps used for lice on animals, and it is said with success. A statement has lately appeared in our agricultural journals, that the water in which potatoe skins or parings have been boiled, will free those animals to which it is applied from lice; but of its efficacy we know nothing.

In England, a wash made of arsenic and corrosive sublimate is much used for sheep that become lousy. The wool is parted to the skin in many places along the back and sides, the neck, &c. and this preparation placed carefully on the skin. This is evidently a dangerous remedy, as sheep having lice are apt to be biting out and eating their wool, and many sheep have in this way been poisoned. Tobacco smoke blown into every part of the wool by means of a bellows, is also used as a remedy, and said to be effectual. Animals after they have been freed from lice, are apt to continue to rub more or less; but a little oil rubbed over the spots made raw and sore by that process, will usually give ease. In Europe, a principal ingredient in all applications for lice is a decoction of the *Ledum palustre*, and many of the remedies usually sold for killing this parasite are mere preparations of this plant.

Fowls, particularly those kept in confined situations, and when they are unable to dust themselves, are apt to become infested with a kind of louse called the bird spider-fly. It is also found occasionally on the large wild birds, such as the hawk and owl. We know of no positive application for this insect, but it will disappear from domestic fowls if a suitable place for dusting themselves is provided, and the hen-house thoroughly swept and whitewashed. Lice, on all animals, appear oftener in the spring, when their condition is reduced, and are rarely troubled when proper precautions are taken for cleanliness and good feeding. If too a little sulphur is occasionally fed to them, they will rarely be attacked by vermin.

The honey bee, which contributes so much to the health and comfort of man, is subject to a kind of louse which causes much damage, rendering the infested bee unfit to labor in summer, and by causing it to fall to the floor in autumn or winter, where it perishes with cold or hunger. The insect looks like a small spider, and is of the size of a flea, dark brown, and sometimes three or four are found on a bee. The common beetle is infested by a similar parasite, and more have observed them on this insect than on bees. By examining bees as they enter the hive, the louse is easily detected, and when seen, is readily scraped off with a feather and killed.

But the most dangerous and troublesome enemy the bee owner has to encounter, is the bee moth, sometimes called *honey-comb moth*, (*Tineæ cerella*), the larvæ of which lives on the comb, and destroys bees by its filth and stench. The moth usually deposits its eggs around the base of the hive or in its crevices; and the worm, immediately on issuing from the egg, provides for its safety by spinning a web into a covered way, where it is safe from the attacks of the bees, and from which it issues at night in search of wax, its proper food. Ascending to the combs, where these do not reach the floor of the hive, the worm soon makes a lodgment in the masses, and bids defiance to the bees to dislodge him. Several hundred have been found in a single hive, and when they become numerous, the hive and combs become covered with their webs, and the space between the combs, with the thicker pieces and the filth of the worms. The grub attains its size in about three weeks, when it makes for itself a heavy thick web or envelope, in which it passes the pupa state. The moth appears in about fourteen days after the caterpillar enters the pupa state; but as there are two generations in a year, those that enter the pupa state in the fall remain in that condition through the winter. According to the best observers, the moths of the first generation appear early in the spring; those of the second in July.

We have tried, and have seen used, various kinds of hives intended to protect bees from the moth; but none can be considered as certainly safe, and the best method

of saving the bees, is to frequently examine the hive, keep the bottoms and corners, clean, carefully trace out and remove with the grub any webs or cells formed, and it will do no injury to frequently sprinkle salt on that part of the board occupied by the base of the hive. Some apiarians have recommended that a light should be placed near a hive, to attract the moth at night; but this will do little good, as the moth that hatches in the hive rarely leaves it until her eggs are deposited. Some have used a shallow vessel, containing some substances, such as oil of spike, spirits of turpentine, &c., offensive to the moths. These, covered with muslin, and placed under the hive, are said to be useful in preventing the entrance of moths from without to deposit their eggs in the combs.

We have thus gone over the ground assigned for the limits of this paper, and noticed the principal enemies that are injurious to Agriculture, either as preying on plants cultivated by the farmer or gardener, or the animals most useful to man, in their domesticated state. The list might have been greatly extended, but those who wish to extend their acquaintance with injurious insects, will find it advisable to consult the pages of Kollar, Harris, &c. &c. If this paper should be the means of awakening the attention of the cultivators of the soil, and the growers of fruits, to their insect enemies, and offer a guidance to the best methods of relieving themselves from those enemies; if it shall excite attention and inquiry, and promote a more careful habit of observation in all; the highest aim of the writer will be answered.

SOWING WINTER GRAIN.

Wheat.—It is not always easy to tell whether early or late sowing would be most advisable. Early sown grain gets the best hold against the winter, and where it is not liable to attacks from insects, will generally yield best. But it unfortunately happens that the Hessian fly is usually more injurious to early than late sown grain; because a generation of the insect is sometimes brought forward in the fall. This is avoided by late sowing. But there is another insect which must be looked out for—that is the yellow maggot, (*Cecidomyia tritici*). This insect attacked the late sown winter wheat most, in this neighborhood, the present season, so that we are something in the predicament of the old navigators, who in endeavoring to steer clear of Scylla, were swallowed up by Charybdis. If we sow early and escape the worm in the head, (*C. tritici*) we are sure to have the worm at the bottom of the stem, (*C. destructor*). If we sow late it is the reverse. So we see that all circumstances must be taken into consideration in determining the proper time for sowing, and the insect whose attacks are most to be apprehended, must be most guarded against.

Preparation of the ground.—In this operation, regard should be had to protecting the crop from injury during winter. This injury takes place in two or more ways. First—on land where too much water is retained near the surface, the roots of the grain are sometimes thrown out by the heaving of the soil under the action of frost, and by alternate freezing and thawing, the plants are left, without any hold on the soil, and so perish. Against injury from this cause, we should use all practicable means to prevent water from standing on the surface, or remaining in too large quantities near the roots of the grain, and for this purpose would not only use drains, but should resort to subsoil plowing, loosening the earth to as great a depth as possible; thereby allowing the surplus water to descend at once so deeply that the heaving by frost is in a great degree avoided. Second—grain is sometimes injured from the rains and winds carrying the earth away from the roots. This oftentimes injures the crop more than any thing else. The mode of sowing in drills is the best remedy against this, which we have seen. The drill mode has, also, other important advantages, such as the security of the crop against rust and mildew. We spoke of this mode in our number for February, in describing the farm-management of Mr. Thos. Noble, under the head of "Farming in the West." The grain is sown very expeditiously with a machine drawn by a horse. The rows are left in a small hollow, so that the rains, instead of washing the earth away from the roots, are constantly bringing a little more over them, which operates as a security both against the winds and frosts. This mode of sowing, is now very extensively adopted in England, where its advantages are becoming every day more and more acknowledged. In that country, the spaces between the rows

are sometimes cultivated, either by hand, or by the horse-hoe.

Proper quantity of seed per acre.—We will here give a rule, which, though at variance with some theories, we are quite satisfied is correct—viz. that the richer the ground, the less seed is required. It is the practice with some farmers to sow no more than two-thirds the usual quantity of seed on poor land, while on that which is rich, they sow an extra quantity—in the latter instance they say "the land can bear it," in the first, they suppose it can support no more. These conclusions must have been adopted without very close observation of the operations of nature in such cases. In the first place there is not much land so poor that nothing will grow, and if it does not produce something valuable, it is sure to produce that which is valueless; and if grain on poor soils is sown thin, it is overpowered by the more hardy natural growth. Grain will not spread, or tiller, on such soils, and it must, therefore, be sown so thick that the crop may sufficiently cover the ground at once, before the wild plants can obtain a foot-hold. In this way, only can such possession of the soil be secured as to insure from any crop a fair yield. On the other hand, grain-plants on rich land, have a natural tendency to tiller, and this tendency is always in proportion to the strength of the soil. It is from this cause, that wheat on rich land often recovers from the attack of the fly, while that on poor soils is killed. The strength and vigor of the roots in the former case, continue to throw up new stalks, till after the insect ceases its ravages; but from the want of this energy, the plants on poor soil, perish under the first attack. It is thus evident that poor land requires the most seed.

We are aware that farmers are not agreed as to the requisite quantity of seed, even on the same soils. In different sections of the country, the quantity varies from one bushel to two bushels per acre, and we have not found that this variation is much regulated by any difference in the quality of the soil. We think too small a quantity is generally sown. The most successful wheat growers we have ever known, have been in the habit of using two bushels of seed per acre, on land of fair medium quality, and we should in general prefer this quantity to less.

Rye.—The objections against the early sowing of wheat, do not, many of them, apply to rye. The latter is comparatively exempt from attacks of the Hessian fly, and we believe wholly so from the attacks of the wheat midge—improperly called *weevil*. In this latitude, there is no objection to sowing as early in September as is convenient. If it acquires too large a growth, it may be fed off by calves or sheep. Indeed a considerable object in sowing this grain, in some parts of the country, is to afford pasture in the fall, winter, and early in spring, when it cannot be had from grass. In some of the stock districts of Ohio and Kentucky, it is highly valuable in this respect. Where snow does not accumulate to prevent its being pastured, we know of nothing equal to it for calves, ewes, and lambs, in the fall and winter. But even where snows of considerable depth lie on the ground for months, it is an object well deserving attention for fall and spring pasturage. If animals are only allowed to feed on it when the ground is in a proper state—that is, when they will not poach it with their feet—it may be pastured quite closely in the fall and winter without injury to the yield of grain, and there is no doubt that pasturing sometimes increases the yield. In some parts of the country, it is fed in the spring till grass will afford a "bite." It is then allowed to grow till the grain is filled and begins to turn, when hogs are turned in to eat it. At this stage of the grain, it does not shatter out, and the hogs get it pretty clean, trample down the straw, and leave a good deal of manure. This is considered, in the districts where it is practiced, one of the best modes of enriching ground.

Rye requires a lighter soil than is most congenial to wheat. It often does well on quite sandy or gravelly land, where wheat would fail. Wheat is generally more profitable on a soil to which it is adapted than rye, provided it escapes injury from insects. On such soils the yield is equal, if not greater than that of rye. In some neighborhoods where wheat has been injured by the midge for a year or two past, rye is considered a pretty certain crop, and we find many farmers in this vicinity are intending to discontinue, for the present, the sowing of wheat, (on account of the insect here mentioned,) and substitute rye in its place. This course would seem to be a very judicious one, to be followed at least as long as danger is to be apprehended from the insect.—*Albany Cult.*

—The following letter from Mr. LONGWORTH is full of interest, in regard to the oft disputed question, whether a peach stone will produce the same fruit as the parent tree.

To the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—I have never yet met with a person who could answer me this question. Will the pit of the budded peach produce the same fruit as the bud, or as the stalk, or a mixture of the two? That the pit of a seedling peach will produce its kind, is well known, as the Heath Cling has been cultivated exclusively from the pit in Virginia and Kentucky, for the last 50 years. It is a subject of great interest, to those who raise peaches for their own use only, as it will enable them to raise their own trees, of the finest fruit, with little trouble and no expense. I have never found the subject referred to in any Horticultural work. This is most singular, as the peach is constantly raised from the pit, without budding, and will bear in three years. I have never fairly tested the question, but my experience has led me believe that the budded pit produced the same fruit as the original stock.

Twenty-five years since, I raised as many as 500 or 1000 trees yearly, for budding, and the pits were picked up in the garden, where I had none but fine fruit, and almost exclusively such as I had got for budded trees. From 30 to 40 trees would yearly lose the bud, and were allowed to produce their own fruit. The fruit, except in a single instance, were small and worthless. Many years since, I saw Mr. Dennis Kelly buying a peck of fine large cling peaches. He informed me his sole object was, to plant the pits. A few years thereafter, he informed me that all the trees proved to be small free-stones. But I was not yet satisfied on the subject; and three years since I planted 20 pits, of a fine large yellow free stone, from a tree sent me from the East. One only grew, and it this season bore me fruit of the same kind. But a single tree is not a fair test, and the more so, as it may have been produced from a chance pit in the garden, and not from the one planted.

I bring forward the subject at this time, with the hope that some of our Horticulturists will plant a number of pits, of a known budded variety, I should prefer planting the pits as soon as gathered, and not more than 1-8th of an inch under the surface. Pits planted deep, seldom come up. They may for certainty be planted in a clump, and transplanted as soon as they vegetate, or as soon as they are in leaf. I know of no experiment so easily made, that would be of great public utility, and it is singular that the question was not placed beyond doubt at an early period. I send an Oldmixon Free Stone peach, raised in the interior of Kentucky, and sent to me three years since, under the name of Evelina Free Stone. I deem it one of the best peaches of the season. The present season has not been favorable to it, and those sent are not a fair sample of what it is in favorable years. The Oldmixon is a favorable sample, and one of the best fruits of the season, and by comparing the Evelina with it, its quality can be ascertained.

I also send a Bartlett pear, (William's Bon Chretien.) This pear is of good quality, and valuable for its size, but will not bear a comparison with the Washington, or Doyenne, that ripen at the same time.

N. LONGWORTH.
Cincinnati Atlas.

August 24th, 1844.

THE COMING WINTER.—We hear it foretold by our veteran farmers that the coming winter will be a tolerably severe one. They say that they have never seen a season of great abundance, especially in fruit, that was not followed by a hard winter; the summer also has been rather wet than otherwise, and this may be set down as another sign for a cold winter. But be this all as it may, the farmer should provide well for the season of snow and frost, by saving all his straw; carefully curing and housing or stacking his corn stalks; and immediately harvesting and pitting any roots which may be left in the field. Straw and cornstalks, with a little bran or a few roots, will carry stock through the winter, if a good breed, as well as the best of hay. Save all these, for there is nothing like having a little too much of everything on hand; no suffering comes from this cause, but from carelessness, or being too penurious to provide for the comforts and good condition of our domestic animals.—*Amer. Agri.*

The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather, seven to four.

SELECTING SEED POTATOES.

We think we are justified in saying that there are few matters pertaining to rural economy, in regard to which farmers are so indifferent or neglectful, as in the selection and preservation of seed potatoes. This is the impression which our observation has forced upon us. It were well worth the attention of farmers to consider whether a little more care in this matter would not considerably promote their interests. We have frequently heard the remark from citizens of Boston, that poor potatoes are always far more abundant in the markets here than those of good quality. Some of our farming friends, who reside in the city during the session of the Legislature, and who probably understand the secret of raising good potatoes at home, have complained bitterly of the quality of the "murphies" set before them at the tables of their boarding-houses here. Good potatoes rank high in the list of "creature comforts," and, like good butter, and superior articles generally, will always command a price proportionate to their excellence.

The character of the season; it is true, has an important influence upon the character of the potato crop,—but we think, as a general fact, much of the inferiority of potatoes common in our markets, is attributable to neglect in the selection and management of seed. It is more common than otherwise for potatoes to be stored promiscuously at harvest, and thus permitted to lie together till towards spring, when a sorting of the best that remain, is made for seed. The selection should be made previous to storing, and a separate place provided for those intended for seed. The selection should be made previous to storing, and a separate place provided for those intended for seed—free from light, from heat, and from danger of freezing. It is contended by many skilful farmers in England, that the latest formed tubers are far the best for seed,—or indeed those which have not attained perfect maturity. The reason given for this superiority is, that those tubers which are latest formed will retain their reproductive properties more fully at the next season for planting. This theory seems plausible to us. We said theory:—we are reminded, however, that it is not mere theory, for we recollect reading not long since, several statements of practical farmers, in the London Agricultural Gazette, giving the results of a practical test of this theory in their own husbandry—and those results were strongly in its support.

In England, among the best farmers, it is a custom to store the seed potatoes by themselves in pits dug in the earth; and managed in this way, and being chosen from the last formed tubers, they retain their full vigor till planting time again returns; and even, if not perfectly ripe when pitted, they will become so in the pits.

It is confidently asserted by many observing agriculturists, that *weakness of the seed* is the chief cause of defects or failures in the potato crop, and that this weakness comes from over-ripeness. "I think," says a writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "that the loss and disappointment from failure in the potato crop, may, in 99 cases out of every 100, be prevented by the exercise of a little care. I knew a market gardener, famed for his potatoes, whose practice always was to dig up and put away sufficient for next year's seed, *before they had completed their growth*. They were thus full of sap, and kept so. I have myself had potatoes so waxy as to be unfit for the table, but from this very fact they made very good seed. A friend of mine called on me one day to look at his potato field, which had been well prepared and dressed with farm-yard manure. He observed that they came up very bad, and desired to know what was the matter. The fact was, the seed had been stored away with a large mass all winter, and deprived of sprouts two or three inches long, before planting. The vitality was quite exhausted before they were put into the ground: this was the secret of the failure. Soils, manures and seasons, no doubt, will affect a potato crop in various ways, but with little care with the seed, any considerable failure may usually be prevented. Seed potatoes should not be of a mealy quality, nor should they be stored where they will heat, nor be kept out of the ground more than 24 hours after being cut for planting."

These hints are given in the hope to excite increased attention to this subject among our farmers, and to induce experiments in test of the above suggestions.—Considering the importance of the potato crop, and the value attached to good potatoes, as an article of human food, we think it highly deserving the farmer's attention to learn if by any means he can improve the character of the crop now obtained, particularly in respect to quality,—and if such im-

provement be effected it will most surely amply repay for whatever of labor or care was expended in its accomplishment.—N. E. Farmer.

From the Boston Cultivator.

RUST.

Messrs. Editors:—The destruction occasioned by what is called rust in our wheat, potato, and other crops is immense.—Millions of dollars are probably lost by it in our country every year. In some years you may ride through extensive districts and find the potato fields black and dead long before it is time to gather them, and before they are ripe, and when the tuber in very many of the fields is not half grown. In years when this happens, not only the quantity is greatly diminished, but the article, what there is of it, is almost valueless. But I need not speak of the extent of the ravages of this bane to the wheat and potato crops. Every one who tills only a small patch of ground, has purchased a knowledge on this subject at too dear a rate. It is more important that we should seek for a remedy for the evil. None has yet been discovered, and probably none ever will be that will cause its entire removal. But I am not without hope that much may be done to lessen the great amount of loss which the country is sustaining every year through its instrumentality. Perhaps no one thing has elicited a greater amount of inquiry, and been the subject of more doleful complaint, than this; and yet little or no benefit seems to have been derived from the investigations which have been made.

Remedies for evils have often been the result of accident. But upon these we cannot rely. The surer and more satisfactory course is first to ascertain the cause of any evil, and then apply such remedies as suit the case. Many theories in regard to the cause of rust have been sent forth to the world. In a finished dissertation upon this subject, it might be expected that these would be noticed, and the objection to them stated. But I have not now opportunity to go into this whole matter; and for my purpose it may not be necessary. The views which I entertain are derived from my own observation. I have not seen them stated or alluded to. It is not impossible that others have entertained the same. But if so, I have not been fortunate enough to find them. I am well aware that a vast amount of injury has been done by theoretical notions. These, I learned long since entirely to reject. A theory which is not based upon many well ascertained and diversified facts, is entitled to no regard.—Such often present a beautiful appearance upon paper, which turn out not merely useless in the practical pursuits of life, but operate a positive injury.—Not having an opportunity to try some experiments, which I would be glad to do for the purpose of better testing my theory, I have not that entire confidence in it, which I should require to induce me to govern my practice by it were agriculture my pursuit. Still, my observation on it has not been very limited, and the facts which I have been able to collect, bearing upon it are not few.

My views then are in short this: That rust is not occasioned by the operation of any foreign body, as is generally supposed, upon the plant; but is simply the premature death of the plant, occasioned by its too rapid growth. This view will apply in its full length and breadth of course only to those severe cases in which the death of the plant ensues. But whether the destruction be total or partial, the operating cause is the same; the difference is only in the extent of the malady. A field of potatoes is sometimes only slightly affected by the rust; at other times entirely destroyed. It probably will not be questioned that in both instances the effect may be referred to the same cause.—There is in the one case only the death of a portion of the plant, in the other it is total. Precisely as one limb of an individual may be palsied and lost, while the rest of the body is in health. When a plant springs up and grows with a rapidity which is not natural to it, it must of course be weak, feeble, and sickly, just as is a young man who attains the size before he arrives at the years of manhood. The consequences may be different in the one case from what they are in the other, by reason of the more powerful operation of the causes in the case of plants. And yet, they are different only in degree.—Could the cause of growth and development be brought to operate with equal power upon our own species, as upon the vegetable kingdom, the probability is that the result would be the same. I have thus merely stated my position, and I hope so intelligibly as to be distinctly understood. To adduce the proofs in support of it, would

extend this communication to too great a length. These, and some important consequences which grow out of it, I shall send you as soon as I have leisure to bring them into shape.

Gilford, N. H.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—We are much obliged to our correspondent for the result of his investigation on this subject as well as for his able articles on ploughing, which he has lately favored us with. Other favors on the above or other subjects will be very acceptable.

As to rust, the cheapest remedy within the means of the farmer, is the cultivation of those varieties of grain, potatoes, &c. that are the least liable to be affected in this way. We have sometimes noticed that some varieties of potatoes have been much injured while other more hardy kinds have escaped injury, though planted in the same land, at the same time, and precisely like treatment as to manure, culture, &c. One was almost a total failure, while the other produced a good crop, and every farmer knows that this great difference is worthy of much attention.

DITCHING.

This has been an excellent season for cutting ditches in low lands as well as for burning the sods and other matter on the surface of meadows that are in preparation for grass. We advise all who dig ditches to drain their low lands intended for grass, to dig them parallel with each other, or in such a manner that the ground may be readily ploughed whenever it may be necessary to bury the old sward and sow new seed. We notice that many people cut cross ditches in such direction that it will not be convenient to plough the ground hereafter.

We frequently find strips of land between high ground and meadow, that are tough and hard to manage. They are too wet for tillage and not wet enough for meadow—that is, they lie too high to be overflowed except in great floods. We had a strip of this kind which we disliked to meddle with.—Last fall we had a ditch cut between the highland and meadow, three feet wide and three feet deep, and 36 rods in length. The contents were thrown on to the highland side. We suffered this matter to lie and rot till the present month.

We have now levelled down this ditch mud in such a manner as to bury all the breaks and coarse grass. Where the ground was uneven we smoothed it with hoes before casting on the dirt. After levelling we sowed grass seed, and intend to sow clover next spring for the cows to feed in that part which falls within the pasture.

The expense of fixing this unsightly and unprofitable piece of ground, nearly one fourth of an acre, is not great. The ditching costs twenty-five cents per rod, and the ditch makes a good fence between the pasture and meadow. The high ground is now put in such a condition that it may be as readily ploughed as any part of the farm; and it may be laid down for mowing or pasturing either. The ditch will be kept nearly full of water for the benefit of the fresh meadow grass; yet it will serve for a sufficient drain to the highland. Three days work of one good man would level such a ditch and cover one fourth of an acre, (one rod wide and 40 rods long) and sow the seed.

Where strong brake roots abound, it is no easy matter to run a plough through them; you never like to plant such land, and the easiest mode of killing the brakes and the low blueberry bushes, is to bury them completely in August or September, and sow grass seed on the surface. Nothing will kill a growing plant sooner than burying its top with earth.

IRRIGATION.—We intend to fill up the small brook that waters this fresh meadow, that the water may flow over the whole occasionally in the fore part of the season. A pump log laid in the bed of the brook, will drain off the water in summer and render the ground dry enough for mowing. Moving water will make good grass. Fresh meadows should never be drained much.—Mass. Ploughman.

APPLES FOR COWS.—If you have more apples than your hogs want, or if you keep no hogs you can let the cows help dispose of them. But you must feed out regularly.—Scattering trees in a pasture, where apples are eaten before they are mellow, do more hurt than good. But if you have been storing some in your out houses or barn, as you may do, a peck, or more to a cow, of mellow ripe apples will increase her milk and will not diminish her flesh. Pumpkins, too, improve the milk and they make good beef.—Mass. Plough.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAM'L. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

THE COTTON CROP.—The cotton crop of the present season, will we think be comparatively a small one, and from the hitherto excessive production, we think that the crop of the present year though much less than for some years past will bring more money, as the value of any article is regulated by the quantity in the market.

WHEAT SEEDING.—We trust that most of our readers will have completed their wheat seeding before this reaches them; but to such as may not we would say, that they should take every pains in putting in their seed to have the ground in a state of perfect pulverization, to be sure to sow plenty of seed, to harrow and roll the ground well after the seed is ploughed in, and to be sure to finish their work by water furrowing their several fields so that they will be able to keep the wheat plants dry through the winter and early spring.

THE POTATO CROP.

It will be seen by articles published in our paper, that the Potato crop has been again attacked by disease, and that considerable losses will be sustained in several states of the Union. The Potato crop in the Eastern and Northern States is one of vital importance, and may be said to rank in some of them as the first crop in point of money value. To these, the malady which is now destroying the fruits of their industry is a most serious affair, and the loss occasioned by it will be sorely felt. With regard to the cause of this disease, speculation, thus far, is at fault, and it may be difficult to determine it at any future time; but be it what it may, it is sufficiently potent of evil to impose a heavy pecuniary loss upon the potato growers of our country, and should elicit the inquiry of the scientific as to the cause, so that some remedial means may be found out.

GUANO.—We again call attention to this manure, from a sense of its importance to the agricultural interests. If its value has not been greatly exaggerated, as a fertilizer of the soil and as a preventive from insects we think it will prove one of the greatest blessings to the agricultural community which has ever yet been discovered. We have faith in its permanency as a manure, and believe that its fertilizing properties will be found sufficiently lasting to go through with a four or five years course of crops, and this is as long as any nutritive manure will last.

From the experiments made it is found to be adapted to all soils, so that this quality presents an advantage in its use that is of value.

As from several well attested experiments made in the culture of wheat with it we should like to see our wheat growers extensively experiment with portions of their crops this season. We are not sure that such would prove to be the case, but we have a very strong suspicion that the aroma arising from Guano would prove sufficiently repulsive to the sense of smell of the Hessian Fly to drive him off. We suggested the use of it to Tobacco plant beds with the same object in view, and we are happy to know that the experiments have resulted in the realization of our most sanguine hopes. If the enemy that has hitherto destroyed the Tobacco plants and defied all applications, has been overcome by the smell of Guano, we think it equally probable that the Hessian Fly might be made to quit the wheat fields by the same pungent smell.

But whether it would prove a remedy for the fly or not, its fertilizing properties are so great that no one should hesitate to make an expenditure to give it a fair test. Each farmer should mark off a few acres of his wheat by actual and accurate measurement, apply 200 or 300 lbs of the Guano per acre, and at harvest time cut the Guanoed wheat and stack it by itself—then cut an equal quantity of acres of the un-Guanoed wheat, stack that by itself, and thresh out both parcels separately and submit each to measurement. This would give a fair result, and test the utility of the Guano to the Wheat crop, and we believe that it would in the addition of Grain pay the entire cost of the Guano. If so the farmer would reap all future benefit which he may derive from it without cost.

We believe that it is cheaper to buy Guano at present prices and have to transport it several miles, than to have stable manure presented to you or your farm free of cost, for from no little experience we can say that the labor of hauling out and spreading is worth more than the price of the Guano now in this market.

We say to our Wheat-growing friends in conclusion—try Guano.

SHEEP.

EDITORS C. N. Y. FARMER:—

In your June number appeared an article, republished from the American Agriculturist Almanac, highly commending the merino sheep of Mr. D. C. Collins of Harford Con. A note to that article, which I am satisfied was not noticed by you, commended and called attention to a series of papers in the "American Agriculturist," (by an anonymous writer) which have contained gross aspersions on the character and sheep of almost every prominent breeder of Merinoes, in our country, with the exception of the aforesaid Mr. David C. Collins. As the best answer to all this, I have this day, (Aug. 5th.) forwarded Mr. Collins the subjoined proposition, accompanied by the intimation that it would appear in the Sept. number of our prominent Agricultural periodicals. It is as follows:

"I will show a buck from the flock of Mr. S. W. Jewett against Mr. Collins' "Grandee," as the properties of the individual do not always test the blood and properties as a stock getter, of a male animal, I will show two bucks and two ewes not less than one year old, and also two bucks and two ewe lambs, all got by the buck exhibited by me, against an equal number of bucks, ewes and lambs, the get of "Grandee" from Mr. Collins' imported stock or their descendants,—these also with the exception of the four lambs, to be not less than one year old. The descent of the other animals from the buck exhibited by me, and from "Grandee," to be properly attested. The exhibition to take place at Poughkeepsie at or near the show ground of the State Agricultural Society, on the 17th day of Sept. next, at 2 o'clock P. M. As the judges on sheep selected by the State Ag. Society will not probably be then in attendance and as they might not choose to be called upon to decide in a private contest of this kind, I will select one of the judges, Mr. Collins shall select one, and the two thus named shall have power to select a third. I have named no sum of money as a wager, for under provocation which I consider as most gross and wanton, I would avoid all appearance of retaliatory blustering. I am content to show the sheep, and let their comparative merits be decided by disinterested men; but

if desired by Mr. Collins, a wager for any sum not exceeding \$200, on a side, will not be declined.

I will also show at the same time and place samples of wool from five of my ewes, against samples from an equal number of Mr. Collins' Rambouillet ewes, the weight of the last fleece, from which each sample is to be taken, to be proved by the affidavit of some individual, who witnessed the shearing, "dressing up," and weighing of each of the fleeces without being absent during or between either of said processes. The entire credibility of the person making such affidavit to be certified by the first Judge of the county in which he resides. The weight and quality of the fleeces in connexion with the ages of the sheep, to be taken into consideration by the judges in making their decision. Judges selected as above. Here too no wager is offered, but if one is proffered by the opposite party to an amount not exceeding say \$50, it will not be declined.

This challenge to remain open until the 5th day of Sep. next.

Cortland village, August 5, 1844.

HENRY RANDALL.

From "Every Man his Own Cattle Doctor."

ON SETONING.

The utility of setoning for the cure of several diseases incident to cattle cannot be doubted. There are many localities in which, if farmers did not adopt this precaution, they would lose great numbers of their young from the black leg.

In some districts the hoose in calves is very prevalent and fatal: where this is the case, they should all be setoned when they are getting into condition, and before they are attacked by the disease. This will either lessen the violence of the complaint or prevent it altogether.

In joint evil, I have frequently inserted a seton in the dewlap with decided good effect.

Setoning will be often prescribed, in the course of this treatise, in inflammatory complaints; and it acts by exciting a new and artificial inflammation in the neighborhood of the former one, and thus lessening its intensity. This plainly proceeds on the principle of diverting to another part a portion of the blood which was determined to the original one, while also a new direction is given to a portion of the nervous influence or power which was concentrated on it. This is in accordance with the generally received medical maxim, that no two violent inflammations, of different character, can exist in neighboring parts at the same time; and that in proportion to the intensity of the one the other will be diminished.

By the discharge which a seton produces it will likewise relieve the overloaded vessels of a neighbouring inflamed part.

Mode of inserting a Seton.—The seton is commonly made of tow and horse hair plaited together, or cord or coarse tape alone, or leather. It should be tolerably thick, and eight, ten, or twelve inches in length. Before inserting the seton, it should be dipped in oil of turpentine. The seton being now prepared, an assistant is to hold the animal, while the seton-needle, with the cord affixed to it, is plunged into the upper edge of the brisket or dewlap, and brought out again towards its lower edge: the space between the two openings should be from four to eight inches. The seton is to be secured by fastening a small piece of wood, or tying a large knot at either end of the cord. Matter will begin to run the second day, and, after that, the cord should be drawn backwards and forwards two or three times every day, in order to irritate the parts, and by this means increase the discharge.

When setoning is had recourse to in inflammatory complaints, the cord should be dipped in the following blistering ointment:—

Blistering Ointment.—Take yellow basilicon, one ounce; cantharides, in powder, three drachms; spirit of turpentine, two fluid drachms.

This ointment will be found to act efficaciously and quickly in stimulating the parts to action, and hastening on the suppurative process.

The root of the common dock forms a very good seton, and one that will act speedily and powerfully; but the best of all, where a considerable effect is intended to be produced, is the root of the black hellebore. This will very quickly cause considerable swelling as well as discharge.

Agriculture is the most beautiful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of Man.—Washington.

From the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer of Sept. 21.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF COTTON BY THE OVERFLOW OF FORTY-FOUR.

The extent of country overflowed by the flood of the present season, though far less than was covered by that of 1828, contains within its limits property to an amount two thousand per cent. exceeding what was then exposed and subjected to injury, and we hazard nothing in asserting that the amount of loss by the present flood will even far exceed that wide proportion.

We shall, as succinctly as possible, lay before our readers the memoranda, based upon data made during our ramblings through the region, and with a view of calling public attention to the exposed and unprotected state of the Lowlands of Arkansas, Mississippi, and those of the Concordia District.

The two counties of Arkansas that border the eastern margin of the Mississippi, south of the junction of the Arkansas with the latter stream, have collectively a front of one hundred and fifty miles, embracing somewhat over one hundred plantations. There are also numerous "settlements."

CARROLL PARISH, Louisiana, fronts on the Mississippi about fifty miles, with about sixty large front plantations; while her lakes and bayous are almost all densely settled—Joe's Bayou, Swan Lake, &c.

MADISON PARISH fronts on the Mississippi near eighty miles, with about sixty-five large front plantations. She has on Walnut Bayou near twenty large places; on Roundaway and Vival Bayous, fifteen—the two latter making, during an ordinary season, five thousand bales of cotton. On Bayou Macon, forty places open; on Tensas, about the same number; and on all her minor bayous and lakes thick "settlements," each making from twenty to one hundred and fifty bales.

TENSAS PARISH fronts on the Mississippi fifty-nine miles, with forty-five large front plantations; twenty on Lakes St. Joseph and Bruin; perhaps ten on Mound and Saddle-tree Bayous; twenty-five on Choctaw; about ten on Macon and Tensas, besides many others on the minor bayous.

CONCORDIA PARISH fronts on the Mississippi eighty-four miles, with sixty-five large front plantations; on Lakes Concordia and St. John, eighteen large plantations; on Caney and Brushy Bayous, and Tensas and Black Rivers, about twenty places, averaging 150 bales.

CATAHOULA and FRANKLIN, west of Tensas and Bayous Macon, front on those streams, and the former on Black River, one hundred and sixty eight miles, with forty-two places.

We herewith annex a statement, as complete as possible, of the loss of cotton, based upon personal examination, as far as practicable, from data furnished by individuals residing in the different vicinities mentioned. We have not deemed it proper, for various reasons, to mention individually those who have thus been severely visited; and if, as some have hinted to us, our aim in thus making known the general loss be misunderstood or misrepresented, we shall take no blame to ourselves for pursuing a course which we believe the only true one, to have proper effect in the quarter from whence the citizens of the district have the right to demand aid for the further and perfect security of their property:

	Bales.
Loss on Old River Lake, Chicot county, Arkansas	1,460
Loss on Sorrell's and Yellow Bends, do.	5,550
Loss in Bolivar, Washington, and Issequina counties, Mississippi	13,265
Loss in Desha county Arkansas	3,000
Loss in Parish of Carroll, Louisiana	5,000
Loss in Stack Island Reach, Mississippi side	2,100
Loss in Parish of Madison, Louisiana	8,960
Loss in Parish of Tensas, do	13,565
Loss in Parish of Concordia, do	6,250
Loss in Parish of Catahoula, do	1,580
Loss in Bayous Lettsworth, Latinache, and Red River Cut-off Reach, Louisiana	3,370
Loss on Arkansas River, as per estimate of a gentleman engaged in that trade for ten years	30,000
Loss on Red River, estimated by several planters in the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles, Louisiana	45,000
Total,	139,105
We do not think, from the small amount exhibited by	

the estimate, that its correctness will be questioned; we are satisfied that it is not far wrong, if at all.

Every exertion was used by us during a trip of three weeks—accomplished by no little exposure, some fatigue, and much risk of health. Our aim being the protection of the interest of the district or region which we deem our peculiar field, we count these as nothing, provided those in whose behalf we find it pleasant to labor may properly appreciate our efforts, and lend their aid in the accomplishment of the schemes intended for the protection, preservation and appreciation of their property.

The meetings to be held at different points within the next few weeks are intended to bring about some united action on the part of the citizens of the districts, extending from the mouth of Red river to the Arkansas. We may err in our views as regards the plan necessary to attain the end. We should be pleased at the meetings to have in full the views of all interested.

They will find us willing and energetic advocates of any more feasible scheme. Our profit from action in this matter is prospective, and time alone will show whether the investments we make upon the public mind, by our exertions in this matter, be wisely made.

All that we call for now is action—action—action!—firm, determined, and united action, that the Government may be made to recognize her indebtedness to the people who have made millions for the public treasury, by reclaiming the vast field which her sworn officers, so late as 1829, pronounced subject to annual inundation, estimating the best lands of the region as worth from 20 to 60 cents per acre.

The claim is just and should be sustained by the people.

The estimate of the loss of cotton gives a faint idea of the immense loss in other respects. A single individual, whose loss of cotton was estimated at \$50,000, stated to us that \$80,000 would not cover the loss actually sustained by him.

This, then, gives us some data by which to estimate the probable loss of dollars; there are other incidental or collateral losses that cannot be estimated, although they may be most seriously felt by those injured:

139, 105 bales, at \$30 per bale,	\$4,173,150
Add three-fifths for other losses that are actual—injury to buildings, fences, levees, loss of stock, corn,	2,503,890
	\$6,677,040

Six millions six hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars—lost, gone, sunk, absolutely destroyed—withdrawn from the active capital of the country—and falling too upon one particular, and not very extensive region.

Fifteen per cent. alone upon the amount lost would have protected the region; and it would have been well for the merchants of New Orleans, had they foreseen this evil, and by voluntary subscription among themselves performed the work. The interest for the present year upon the suspended debt due her, occasioned by this astounding loss, would cover the amount necessary to give perfect and entire security to the region.

The city of New Orleans is deeply, vitally interested in the matter, and she should speak out her opinions and aid us in demanding assistance at the hands of Government.

REMARKS ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.—It is frequently the case, that a tree which has received all the care and attention which can be bestowed upon it by the most experienced nurseryman, is transplanted to a soil of very inferior character, and being thus stunted in its growth, is the frequent cause of dissatisfaction to the purchaser. The planter should therefore bear in mind, that it is impossible for the soil in which a tree is planted, to be too rich, and that the rapidity of its growth and its subsequent productiveness, are very much influenced by the promotion of fertilizing matter contained in the soil.

For planting an orchard, the ground should be well cultivated before and after the trees are planted, and as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod. When the tree is isolated, as in a garden of lawn, a rich compost of earth and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots. The ground about these, also, for the space of two or three feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large

size, and it would also be well to dig in a portion of manure about the roots every Spring.

Many of the most experienced cultivators regard the Fall, immediately after the first hard frost has arrested the growth, as the best season for transplanting every variety of trees but evergreens, which should be planted during the last days of Spring, or the first of summer. Where, however, it is not convenient for the cultivator to give them attention in the Fall, deciduous trees may be deferred until Spring.

The reason of this preference for the Autumn is obvious; when trees are transplanted at that season, the earth becomes, during the winter, properly settled about the roots, and they are ready to throw out fibres in the spring. The Spring is preferred for evergreens, for the reason that their period of hibernation differs from that of deciduous trees, and experience has shown that they succeed best when thus planted. When a tree is removed, great care should be taken to preserve the roots uninjured and entire; if this precaution has not been observed, the tops should be lessened in proportion to the loss sustained by the roots.

When the tree has been some time out of the ground, it is well to immerse the bodies and roots in water for about twenty-four hours; this will much benefit the tree, and advance its vegetation. The holes for receiving them should be sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding or bending—from three to six in diameter, and from one to two feet deep, according to the size of the trees. The subsoil should be entirely removed to this depth, and its place filled with rich mould, well combined with compost or manure fully fermented. All bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Let a person hold the tree upright, while the operator pulverizes the earth, and scatters it among the roots. Let the tree be shaken gently while this is being done, and let the earth be carefully filled in around every root, even the smallest fibres; it is all important that the soil should come in contact with every portion of the root. When the hole is three quarters filled, pour in three or four gallons of water, and after it has settled away, fill up the hole, pressing the earth around the tree with the foot. Earth watered in this way will retain its humidity a long time, while water poured on the surface, after the hole is filled is very injurious, causing the top of the soil to bake to such a degree as to prevent the access of air and light, both of which are highly essential to the prosperity of the tree. One of the most universal and fatal errors in planting trees, is placing them too deep; we have known many fine and thrifty trees die from this cause alone: they should not be planted more than an inch deeper than what they stood in the nursery, and if the frost is likely to have them the first winter, a small mound can be heaped about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

By attending to the preceding suggestion, we feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty, or productiveness of the tree.

PARSONS & Co.

THE DROUGHT.—We are in the midst of an unparalleled drought. The earth in city and country, is "as dry as a powder-house." Vegetation of all kinds looks as though it had been kissed by fire. We have had but two or three showers during the last four or five weeks, and they were light. The bed of the Genesee is nearly bare, and most of our mills are idle for the want of water. Many of the wells in the city are dry, and all of them are unusually low. Our principal public houses are not only obliged to go over a mile for every drop of water they use for cooking and drinking, but have to pay for it by the barrel. The adage, "As free as water," now possesses quite a different signification from that heretofore attached to it.—Many of our farmers have already sown their wheat, but the seed will be a long time in germinating unless we are favored with rain. The warm weather has hastened the ripening of corn, which is now entirely out of danger from the frost. [Rochester Dem.]

We learn that so great has been the drought in the interior, some of the transportation lines to Pittsburgh have stopped running their boats until the canals are replenished with water.—The Schuylkill at Fairmount is now lower than it has previously been since the dam was constructed.—Phil. North Am., Saturday.

THE DEVON.—As an *economical* animal, the Devon may be classed under three different heads.

First, as a working ox. In this important department of American agriculture, nothing can compare in activity, beauty, and close matching, with the Devon. They seem constituted emphatically for the yoke. Their docility, honesty, and vigor, are proverbial. Although not attaining the heavy size of the full grown Hereford or Short-Horn, on the medium and lighter soils, a pair of Devon oxen annually plough as much land, and as well, too, as an ordinary pair of horses—High crosses of the Devon and native American cattle have frequently come under my observation in working oxen, and in both performance and appearance, nothing could exceed them. They are sufficiently heavy for all useful farm-work, possessing in an eminent degree the horse-like qualities of superior strength, speed and bottom; and when at maturity, are unrivalled for the stall and the shambles—taking on fat with a facility that no other animal can surpass.—A farmer wishing to breed working oxen or steers, has only to select his quota of native cows for that purpose; the finer in form the better, but it matters little what color they be, so that their quality be good. Let him select a well-bred North Devon bull, and cross upon these cows, and ten to one, so deeply established is the character of the race in the bull, every individual calf will be a mahogany red in color, with a clear, yellow, upturned horn, and possessing such decided Devon characteristics, that, if steers, at three year old, dead matches could be made of any couple in the herd. To such farmers as use ox-labor on their farms, (and were our working cattle of a better quality, it would be much more extensively practiced,) it is unnecessary to speak of the enhanced value of raising a variety so easily matched, of such uniform beauty in appearance, and of great activity in their labor. It is almost superfluous to remark that a still higher cross; to three fourths, seven eighths, or even thorough bred, will give an increase in value for all useful purposes; and when it is known that this class of cattle at six years old will girth behind the shoulders six and a half to seven feet and upwards, in fair working condition, all cavil will be silenced.

DROUGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Ploughman of the 28th instant describes the prevailing drought in that State, thus:

The Parched Earth—Sept. 23d.—It is yet exceeding dry weather and the grass fields suffer much. Cattle must feed on what was designed for winter unless we have showers. We have yet had no frost and our corn filled out quite handsomely; crops well be heavy; corn has suffered but little from dry weather, and the very uncommon spell of hot weather of the preceding week has made a great addition to the tips of the ears.

Our water mills of all kinds fail us and much loss is sustained at factories. Our wells in many places yield no water, and our small brooks are dry. The quantity of fall butter will be much diminished if the weather holds thus. The grass which was sown on the furrow as early as the first instant, according to the principles of our new husbandry, is doing well, and looks well wherever the rules of the system were closely followed. But where the right plan was not pursued we see failures.

FATTENING PORK.—Fattening hogs must now have as much as they can eat—they should be urged forward as fast as possible before cold weather comes. They will gain more in one week now than in two weeks three months hence. There is much in the garden now that may be added to the mush for hogs. Pumpkins, refuse squashes, cabbages, apples, potatoes, &c. may be boiled up or occasionally fed out raw, just for variety—for pig is a gentleman that prefers a variety of dishes and a good dessert.

Give him also your greenest corn, cutting up cob and corn and stalk, an inch or two long. He will eat all up clean while they are novelties in his pen. After all your main stay for fattening him up is grain of some kind. Indian corn, ground, is best. Buckwheat comes next; rye is good mixed with Indian; and oats always makes the breakfast relish well.

You should bear in mind to let your hogs have charcoal every year; therefore we name it that you need not suppose what was said and done about it last year will answer for this. A little brimstone, too is good. And brimstone need alarm no one since we keep it to whiten straw with.—*Mass. Plough.*

CLEANING SEEDS.—The seeds of apple, pear, quince, cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash, tomato, &c. may be easily cleaned by washing, first rubbing them thoroughly to separate the pulp or meat from the seed. Then add much water and stir briskly, and soon as the seeds will begin to sink, then commence pouring off the water and the mucilage will run off with it. In cleaning a large lot of cucumber seeds, we have found an advantage in letting them stand some days and ferment, which caused the mucilage to separate more readily from the seeds. As an experiment we have let them remain two or three weeks and they were not injured as nature has wisely provided that they will not vegetate in the liquor in which they grow.

In washing apple and pear seeds from pomace, put about half a bushel of pomace in a barrel, fill the barrel half full of water, then with a stick that has a number of large nails driven into it all round, six or eight inches on the lower end, and sucking out most of their length, agitate the pomace violently in the water, by which the seeds will separate and sink down, and the pomace which will swim or be suspended, may be turned off. Repeat this till the seeds are clean; or when you have partially cleaned several lots, put them all into one and repeat the stirring and washing. After washing, the seeds should be carefully dried.—*Bos. Cult.*

BLIGHT IN PEAR-TREES.—Dr. Mosher, of Cincinnati, has presented to the Horticultural Society of that city, a paper on this subject, in which he states his belief that the blight is caused by a species of aphid. He first examined with a lens the blackened leaves and branches, extending his observations to the bark and wood, without discovering any satisfactory cause. He always cut off the affected branches, but no sooner was this done, than others were attacked in the same manner. At length, on examining some healthy branches, adjacent to those which were diseased, he discovered the enemy. The insects could scarcely be seen by the naked eye, but by the aid of a lens, were magnified to the size of a quarter of an inch, and were busily engaged with their proboscis, feasting on the vital juices of the tree. The leaves, being thus deprived of the necessary sap for nourishment and elaboration, soon perished and turned black by the heat of the sun, while all that part of the branch and trunk below, dependent upon the elaborated sap of the deadened leaves above shrunk, turned black and dried up. The fruit became shriveled, and shared the same fate.—Dr. M. thinks the only remedy is to cut off the affected branches and burn them. Particular care is required to take off every limb on which the enemy can be found. Cutting off those which are already deadened, will be of little avail, as the insect has then begun depredating on other branches, though the consequences may not yet be obvious.

THE POTATO CROP.

Since our State election and its exciting scenes have passed, no topic has so engrossed the attention and conversation of every circle in our midst, as the almost entire failure of our potato crop, and the curious disease that is its cause. During all the early part of the season, the promise of a large yield was very flattering. But within a month, the vines in most of the fields have died, and on examination, were found to have a slimy, rotten appearance. On digging the potatoes, quite a proportion of them are found to be rotten, and in some places they are found so putrid, and sent forth such an obnoxious effluvia, that they cannot be dug at all.

Some persons have dug their potatoes and put them in their cellars, in hopes to stop the spread of the evil, and in a few days the whole bin had become one rotten, putrid mass. We hear of other farmers losing their hogs, by feeding them with potatoes partly affected. This epidemic is by no means local and confined in its operations. We hear of its ravages in every quarter, and many of our exchange papers from other States, have noticed its effects. In some places, it seems to have destroyed the entire crop, in others it has been more partial.

Many causes are assigned for the disease, but none of them seem satisfactory, and like epidemics among cattle and men, we must be content to witness its ravages without knowing its cause, or discovering its remedy. The same disease prevailed extensively last year, in Southern New York, part of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. A full description of the disease and its extent, may be found in the invaluable report of Mr. Ellsworth of

the Patent Department, made to Congress in January last. We give some extracts below:

One who is esteemed high authority on this subject, speaking of the crop, says that "through nearly the entire extent of the state of New York, (and it is said, also, in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,) it is rendered almost valueless by a disease new to farmers here, which, in most cases, attacked the potatoes before they were dug. Many crops were worthless, when dug from the ground; and almost all crops began to decay immediately after drying, and rapidly decayed till they were an extremely offensive putrid mass. The diseased potatoes are said to be poisonous and to have caused the death of hogs fed upon them. In this section of the State, the disease is not as universal as it is represented to be in other places. I have heard of no injurious effect from feeding them—my hogs have eaten them freely, uncooked, down to the present time, (December, 1843,) without injury."

"In no case have we heard of an increased crop, but the language, as applied to different sections is, 'nearly 50 per cent. less, owing to a rot which seized them before the time for taking them out of the ground;'—'50 per cent. less, owing to a rot produced by a long drought, followed by heavy rains;'—'75 per cent. less; they rotted in the ground when ripe, while the ground was constantly wet, from which fermentation ensued except in dry soils;'—'an average crop, but a total loss, owing to rot, supposed to be caused by the excessive amount of rain, and the extreme hot weather in August; the potatoes rotted after being gathered.'—*Brattleboro' Phenix.*

POTATOES IN VERMONT.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, from his brother in Windham County, Vermont.

"Our crops are all good, excepting potatoes,—there is not only a blast upon them, but a disease which renders them unfit for use, in many fields nine-tenths are rotten or are beginning to rot. Many hogs are said to have died in consequence of eating them. Such a thing never was known here before. How many will be saved will depend upon the weather; if it continues dry, we may save some, as there is now and then a field that is injured but little; we are all busy in harvesting, but I fear they will rot in the cellars, as it is impossible to sort them properly—some being diseased on the outside, and some inside. The Millerites say it is a judgment sent from God for not believing their peculiar doctrine, but it seems their potatoes don't escape, but share the same fate of the unbelievers."

DEATH OF GRANDEE.—It is with no little regret that we record the loss of this invaluable Merino buck, by an accident about 3 months since. He was imported with a small flock of Merino ewes, in 1840, by Mr. Collins of Connecticut, from the royal flocks of Rambouillet, in France. Grandee was certainly the most superb Merino that ever came under our inspection, though we have seen many from the early importations of Spain of Col. Humphrey and others, down to the latest pure bred here, and "improved" (as they are called!) by crosses with various breeds of our own and other countries. But for his untimely death, Grandee would have been exhibited at the late show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Poughkeepsie. There are many valuable Merino sheep in the United States possessing more or less good blood; yet we have heard but one expression of opinion from gentlemen who have examined Grandee, namely: that for combination of great weight—fineness, and evenness of fleece, coupled with superior hardness of constitution—blood-like form and character, with singular noble aspect, he was never equalled by any of his kind imported into or bred in the United States. He is indeed a great national loss; for in a few generations, by means of his stock, he would have stamped a character upon our fine woolled flocks which would have been of inestimable value to the country. We understand that it is Mr. Collins' intention to replace Grandee by another direct importation from Europe.—*Am. Ag.*

THE POTATO PLAGUE.—We have seen a letter from a farmer in Vermont, which states that his potatoes, where the land was mixed with barn-yard manure, are almost entirely cut off by the rot; while those on a small piece manured with muck soil, are perfectly sound and healthy.—*Mail.*

MAKING VINEGAR.—So far as our observation and information extends, this is one of the most abundant fruit years that we have had for a long time, and as is often the case, it may be followed by an untoward season, in which the greater part of the fruit may be cut off. Making cider for drink is happily nearly abandoned throughout the country, but for vinegar, we think that it is quite too much neglected; the consequence is, that under the name of vinegar, we have the vilest trash and compounds which can be conceived of, palmed upon the community for this highly necessary preservative and agreeable condiment. Vinegar from well made, unadulterated apple cider, is not only the clearest and purest in our judgment which is manufactured, but it is also more highly prized and more surely depended upon by the good housewife. Let every farmer then reserve a sufficient store of cider for the present season. He should always have a two years' stock on hand, and in abundant fruit seasons he ought to provide for three years ahead, as it is easily kept and subject to considerable fluctuation in price, of which he will then be able to take advantage in selling when the market affords him a good profit.

Vinegar from pure good cider is made in the easiest possible manner, as the latter substance will change into it with little trouble, and keep well even in a cool cellar. Some prefer an open shed for making this change. Exposed to the sun any great length of time the casks will leak more or less; some evaporation also takes place, and the consequence is, considerable loss. After the cider has well worked, the liquor should be partly drawn off, leaving the casks only about two thirds filled. For the purpose of admitting the air, the bung-hole must still be kept open, and to prevent insects or vermin of any kind getting in, a square piece of fine wire gauze, or if that is not at hand, a strong piece of linen cloth should be nailed over it. To hasten the souring or rather ripening of the vinegar, shake it frequently, and if necessary, place a cask of it for a short time in the sun. In this case, we have generally used a long neck bottle to stop the bung-hole instead of gauze. The neck is thrust into the cask, leaving the large part of the bottle outside. This is pretty effectual in keeping out the vermin, and also the rain, which the gauze will not, and we think that the heat drawn from the sun by the bottle hastens the ripening of the vinegar.—*Am. Ag.*

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan—which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant.—*A. G. MOTT,*
 jy 3 4t* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to
JAMES HUEY & CO.
 No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
 at the office of the American Farmer.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.
 Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
OBED HUSSEY.
 Ap. 17.

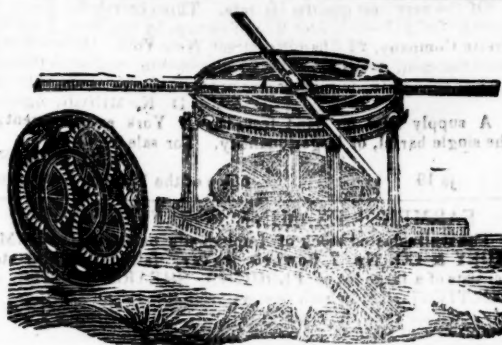
Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing. By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.
 Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.
 "Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"
 ap 17



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to re-repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shored notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
 corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.
JOHN H. B. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS.

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 50 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a framed dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

je 26

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
 No. 40 N. Howard st.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Like also a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$50. Call on S. Sands, at this office.
 je 12

BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 8.		Tobacco—The	
Beef, Balt. mess, 8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 18a	receipts this	week have
Do. do. No. 1, 6½a7	Do. do. 2, 7a11	been very light	and shippers
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	were conse-	quently offer-
Pork, mess, 10	Do. Western 2, 6a	none had induce-	ments to enter
Do. No. 1, 9½a9½	Lard, Balt. keg, 1, 6½a7	the market.	Some small
Do. prime, 8	Do. do. 2, 5a5½	sales of Mary-	land have been
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 3, 5a5½	made at for-	mer prices,
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6½a7	Do. Western, 1, 5a5½	which we con-	tinue, viz: in-
Do. middlings, 5a5½	Do. do. 2, 5a5½	ferior and	common \$2 25
Do. shoulders, 4a4½	Do. do. 3, 5a5½	\$3; middling	to good \$4 50.
Do. asst'd, West. 4	Cheese, casks, 6		
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 10		
Do. middlings, 5a5	Do. extra, 12		
Do. shoulders, 3½a4			

COTTON—		Tennessee, lb.	
Virginia, 9a10	Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12	Florida, 10a12
Louisiana, 11½	North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	

LUMBER—		Georgia Flooring	
12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	50; good \$6a-	
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10	7, 50, and fine
White Pine, pann' 1	25a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a3	\$8a14. -- Very
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	little has been	Select Cullings, 14a16
Common do	8a10	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	done in Ohio
		Laths, split, 50a 1.00	Tobacco, but

MOLASSES—		Havana, 1st qu. gl	
30a31	New Orleans	31a	show no
Porto Rico, 29½a30	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28	change in
English Island,	Sugar House,	28a36	price. We

OAPS—		Baltimore white,	
12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3½a4½		
	brown & yel'w 4½a5½		

TOBACCO—		Common	
2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10	\$5a6; fine red
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14	and wrappery
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9	\$6.50a10; fine
Fine red, 6½a 8	Rappahannock,		\$6.50a7.50a
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky,	3 a	\$10; and extra
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11	wrappery \$11-
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba,	15 a38	\$a13. In other

PLASTER PARIS—		Cargo, pr ton cash	
2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a		

SUGARS—		Hav. wh. 100lbs	
9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00		
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a-
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50	Do. brown,		
New Orleans, 6½a6½	Lump, lb. c.		

FLOUR—We quote		Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	
\$4.31-			
Do. City Mills,	4.25-		
Do. Susquehanna,	4.37		
Rye, first	2.87a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.62		
Do. per hhd.	11.75		

Hay, wh. 100lb	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00	moment doing
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a	—The inspec-
Porto Rico,	6.70a7.50	Do. brown,		tions of the
New Orleans	6.50a	Long, do.		

New Orleans, 6½a 8	Lump, lb. c.	week com-
FLOUR—We quote		prise 407 hds.
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	\$4.31.	Maryland; 64

Do. City Mills,	4.25.	bhds. Ohio;
Do. Susquehanna,	4.37	and 10 bhds.
Rye, first	2.87a	Virginia—to-

CANDLES—		Candle, 8a84 cts.	
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NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

At the old stand formerly occupied by JOHN T. DARDING, fronting on Grant & Ellicott streets, adjoining

Dinsmore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf.

G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into a co-partnership under the name G. H. Bryson & Co., offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of

Ploughs, Casting, &c., as

Davis, Hill Side, Grain Cradles,
 S. & M. Sub Soil, Cutting Box,
 Chenoweth, Freeborn & Hitchcock, Corn Shellers,
 Woods, Cultivators, Corn and Cob
 Wiley, Harrows, Crushers, &c.
 Bar Sher, Wheat Fans,
 Ross Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.
 Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
 aug 21 **G. H. BRYSON & CO.**

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years); Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and

Thrashing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements.
 May 2

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal.
Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, who alone have the right to export it.

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

From 1 to 5 tons;	\$3	per 100 lbs.
6 to 10 "	\$2.87 1/2	" "
Above 10 tons,	\$2.75	" "

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention.
SAML. K. GEORGE,
No. 2 German st., Baltimore.

sep. 5

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION & PLOUGH-
ING MATCH.

The Baltimore County Agricultural Society will hold its third annual FAIR on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY the 23d and 24th days of October, 1844, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore on the York Road.

The PLOUGHING MATCH will be held on the first day.

The ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered on the second day.

The Executive Committee do not deem it necessary to present at this time a list of the various articles for which premiums will be offered, but assure the public that they are determined to go the very extent of their means in encouraging the various branches of Domestic industry, and in endeavoring to excite an increased emulation in cultivating the soil, in raising the most improved breed of stock, and in the manufactures of husbandry. Encouraged by past experience, the Committee appeal with confidence to the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers, and above all, to the ladies of the City and County to aid them by their presence and contribution, to make the Fair of 1844 an event of surpassing interest to our Agricultural friends and the public generally.

HENRY C. TURNBULL,
WM. GOVANE HOWARD,
JNO. B. H. FULTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Sep 5

NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf,

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made.
Aug 28

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills,	price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and		Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30	Other kinds, embracing about	
Baldwin's do.	65	25 sorts, and suited to every	
Goldborough's Corn Shell-		variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
ing & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Thrashing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction rol-	
Betts & Green's do.	25 to 30	lers,	13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-		Lime Spreaders,	30
sharpening Plows, (new &			

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.

GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS

GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
800 " do do imported last Spring the best

varieties of English and French Turnips
Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts, do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.
Sept 26

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. 62 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,
S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

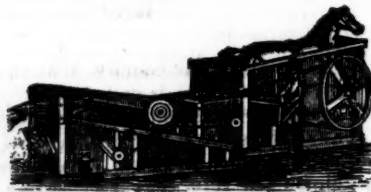
The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them.
je 19



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.
jy 17

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$24 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

july 24

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellors, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.
no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR
BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.
Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING
PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.
may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB
CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40.
ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
fe 14

WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast share, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burr-tonne Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellors, Thrashing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thrash clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1